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## Search for Ideas To Slow Arms Race

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, May 21, 1956

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, Malvina Lindsay, the well-known columnist for the Washington Post and Times Herald, devoted her column on May 17, 1956, to a discussion of the Senate Disarmament Committee hearing recently held in Boston, Mass. Her article was entitled "Search for Ideas To Slow Arms Race," and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD:

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SEARCH FOR IDEAS TO SLOW ARMS RACE  
(By Malvina Lindsay)

To professional cynics the current efforts to get citizens to do some thinking about disarmament may seem futile, even ridiculous. The subject is supposed to be too vague and complex for anyone but experts to consider. It is also associated with failure—with all the unsuccessful disarmament conferences of history.

But some inroads on this what's-the-use attitude are being made through the regional hearings of the Senate Subcommittee on Control and Reduction of Armaments. These are at least bringing some concrete aspects of the problem to the attention of grassroots leaders of opinion, including both those who attend the hearings and those who are challenged to present ideas at them.

The subcommittee has not, despite some predictions, functioned as a forum for a procession of zealots to expound grandiose, Utopian schemes. Rather, under the chairmanship of HUBERT HUMPHREY, it has been assembling the most practical regional thinking on the subject. This was particularly true of the hearing last month in Cambridge, Mass., where professors from half a dozen colleges and also some leading citizens gave the results of their studies of armament problems.

One blunt warning to come out was that time was breathing down the necks of those working for President Eisenhower's aerial inspection plan. If this is to be effective, said Walter J. Levison, assistant director of the Boston University physics research laboratory, it "must be in operation before intercontinental ballistics missiles are included in the Soviet inventory of weapons." The site for building such a missile might be detected, but the weapon when once completed could be hidden.

A proposal that Senator JOHN O. PASTORE of the subcommittee called "the best suggestion I have heard," came from Charles D. Coryell, professor of chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It was that this country should be trying an open sky inspection system on an experimental basis with a friendly neighbor, as England or Belgium, in order to test the efficacy and also to develop personnel for carrying it out.

The proposal would be strengthened if there was proof it would work, said Professor Coryell.

The need to relate arms control to other phases of foreign policy was stressed by witnesses. "We should aid the constructive aspirations of other peoples," said Max Millikan, director of the Center for International Studies at MIT. "We should also in any disarmament policy, he pointed out, try to reverse the warlike impression of Americans that exists in some Asian and African nations."

"Our posture on disarmament has vital importance for our relations with the rest of the world," Professor Millikan reminded. He pointed out there was a "very major psychological difference between doing the same thing in one case under the appearance of pressure as a response to somebody else, and doing it as something for which you are taking the initiative."

Much of the testimony got around to the need of a strengthened United Nations to provide international machinery for arms control. Donald C. Stone, president of Springfield College, who has had wide experience in international agencies, testified he was "under no illusions as to the ease with which you could bring about the strengthening of the United Nations \* \* \* but unless our objective is in that direction, unless we take all possible steps, I think the sincerity of what we are engaged in can be questioned."

Despite some pessimism of witnesses as to the short-range prospects of arms reduction, there was general agreement that efforts in this field must be vigorously continued. Even the least optimistic witness, Walter W. Rostow, professor of economics at MIT, an authority on Soviet and Chinese Communist societies (who saw little hope for disarmament agreements with the Soviet Union for the next 10 years but thought long-range prospects better through a probable change in Soviet society), declared "we should proceed with vigor and imagination" in arm-control efforts.

One reason for this, he said, was that he might be wrong in his estimates. Another was that a mood of pessimism on the part of this country would not be regarded as proper by either the American people or those of the free world. Still another was that as the dialog with the Soviet continued men gradually would "begin to see the dimensions of it and to have some common feeling as to how it might be solved if the policy makers in Moscow some day let it be solved."